

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh--A Congressman's Letter.



In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Pe-ru-na a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. E. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—The young girl who used the Pe-ru-na was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured.—Sisters of Charity

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and used Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the throat with good results, as the above letter testifies. Write to The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Co.

How to Build the Log Fire.

The season when a good log fire is comfortable in the evenings is at hand. To make an attractive one, which does not have to be coaxied with applications of kindling wood now and then, shake out a double sheet newspaper and leave the edges loose so that it will light easily. It will take longer to ignite if crushed, and spoils the effect of the kindling wood, which is thrown loosely on the paper against the andirons. The back log should be of the largest size the fireplace will hold. Green wood is preferable at this time of the year. It should be put close back to the wall. If it is a split log, the inside should be turned toward the front. Three logs are enough to start a fire with. Give it a good start, and then let it alone. Nothing is worse than a smoky, constantly poked wood fire.

Saw Through It.

At a football match recently played at Paisley it began to rain heavily, and a full-blown mascot who was seated in the grand stand, wishing to protect himself from the rain, put up his umbrella. It had not been long up when some people sitting at the back began to complain about not being able to see the game. The mascot, on overhearing their talk, turned round, and looking through his eyeglass, exclaimed:—

"I—ah—I beg your pardon, but can't you see over my umbrella?"

The complainers, however, made no reply, whereupon a shout went from the back seat:—

"No, Sandy, we can't see over it, but we can see through it. The umbrella went down amid roars of laughter.

Old Sofa Back of Chair, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM VALELESS DYES.

A well equipped eye sanatorium will soon be traveling through Egypt in a tent.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 323 Third Avenue, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Toss Penny Who Should Say Grace

In some portions of this country—and not so many hundred miles from Baltimore either—the good old-fashioned game of baseball still holds its own against anything else in the field. In one of these resorts there dwell two baseball fans, in whom the disease has become so acute that it can only be alleviated by the closest application to the records of the rival teams as they are published day after day.

Fate and the absence of their nearest and dearest female relations flung these two gentlemen together last summer in bachelor quarters, in which breakfast and the morning paper arrive at the same time. Now the early training of the two had been such that they still kept up the old custom of saying grace before meals, but while No. 1 was saying grace No. 2 invariably cornered the paper, and the blessing said, No. 2 got the first look at the record of the doings of the team. No. 1 was only human, and it was more than he could stand. But as he didn't care to scrap with his friend, he proposed as an alternative—and the alternative was accepted—that they share the duty of grace-saying, and that they use the time-honored method tossing a penny to decide which should be the favored one.

One sentence of honest praise bestowed at the right time is worth a whole volley of scolding. A storm of scolding has about as good effect on children as a hailstorm has on young plants.

FOUR FREE FRIENDS FOR FARMERS

Our money winning books, written by men who know, tell you all about

Potash

They are needed by every man who owns a field and a plow, and who desires to get the most out of them.

They are free. Send postal card, enclosing name, address, and return of this paper to

GEORGE W. WALKER
1000 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

ABOUT MOUND BUILDERS

Infinite Patience Required to Work the Flint They Used.

HILLICOTHE, Ohio.—No other part of the United States has proved such a treasure house of relics of mound builders and prehistoric man as Southern Ohio, and for this area the Scioto Valley is probably the richest. One of the unanswerable questions about the aborigines is, Why did they make so many implements of stone? And after they had made them at such a great expense of time and labor, why were they so careless with them? The great abundance of these greatest mystery about them. Fields which have been carefully gleaned year after year still turn up fresh specimens after every plowing, while every meadow put into cultivation opens up a fresh source of supply.

Gerard Fowke, one of the best authorities to-day, considers this abundance of aboriginal stone implements a most perplexing puzzle. Did the aborigines have such a disregard of work and time that they preferred to make a new implement rather than hunt for a lost one? Or did they have a superstitious fear of using what had belonged to a previous generation? Does this abundance imply a population so numerous that the loss of even this great number of specimens was considered a trivial matter? Does it mean that the users were forced to migrate so unexpectedly that they were unable to take their possessions along with them, or did they gradually become extinct in the neighborhood where these remains are found? And, in either event, what led to this result? Was it famine? Was it plague? Was it the sudden encroachment of an overwhelming force of implacable enemies?

These are questions which it is thought may never be answered with any certainty and they certainly cannot be in the present state of knowledge regarding the aborigines. Certain questions concerning them can, however, be answered. It can be told where they received their material, and—most interesting of all—how they fashioned it into the shape they desired.

This portion of the Scioto Valley was particularly rich in the stones most coveted. When a hard, tough, heavy stone was needed, the nearest gravel pit on the shores of the nearest stream would yield a piece of granite or diorite which he wished to make. Stone for ornaments and pipes could be found in the glacial drifts; but for the great bulk of his implements, especially for his cutting ones, the early resident of this region required what is commonly known as "flint," and which, as thus used, embraces a whole wide range of allied rock, agate, chalcedony, brownstone and chert. The chalcedony varies from almost crystal clearness to mottled black, through all the shades of red, blue, green, yellow and brown.

The primal man soon learned that it was difficult to work such flint as was found on the surface, because when dry it would shatter into fragments at a blow. Hence he quarried down after it, and the great excavations he left behind him show what a tremendous amount of stone he used. The quarrying was accomplished by the aid of fire, which caused the rock to shatter, water probably being thrown on to hasten the work. From the appearance of the trenches it is evident that this work was sometimes carried along continuously for several hundred years, and the vast quantities of chips, broken arrow points, knives, etc., found in the vicinity of the flint beds indicate that most of the material was worked up on the spot.

The amount of labor involved in this dressing down process is staggering. Day after day the workman must have sat chipping off flakes of stone with his hammer until the implement approached the desired shape. Let one try to-day, with the best tools at command, to get off even one flake, and you will appreciate what a task it was. And yet, thousands and thousands of such pieces were made and scattered carelessly over the countryside!

Indeed, so difficult seems this work that many persons have a fixed belief that the finer relics, at least, could have been made only with metal tools, and their abundance is held to prove that primitive man knew of some metal much harder and of better temper than anything known to-day. It is argued that not even a file, the hardest of modern tools, will make any impression on some of these flints; therefore they must have been made with something much harder than the best steel. Some persons even assert that primitive man had discovered a way of hardening copper to the necessary degree, and say that they have seen pieces of copper so treated.

As a matter of fact, as Mr. Fowke himself points out, this is in direct opposition to the evidence, for the great abundance of stone implements is proof that the makers of them knew nothing whatever of the economic use of metals. If they could have made one such tool, they would have made more, and, having them, they would not waste time in making articles much less serviceable than the tools themselves. So it is evident that in working stone primitive man must have used tools of the same material.

How did he do it? Doubtless his methods were much the same as those of the modern Indian. In making a large or heavy article, such as an axe or pestle, he used a hard, tough pebble to knock off chips until he had brought the implement as nearly as possible to the required shape. Then he would grind away the marks of the hammer with a piece of gritty sandstone. Ornaments and pipes were usually fashioned entirely by rubbing, and it is easy to imagine what a tedious task this must have been.

When he wanted to drill a hole, as in a pipe or ornament, he used a smooth, straight stick or piece of bone, and revolved it by simply holding it between his hands and rubbing them back and forth, a slight depression being pecked where the perforation was

to begin, in order to hold the drill in place. Dr. Rau determined to find out just how long it would take to drill such a hole. He worked at one hole for two years, and then left it incomplete. Of course, the aborigines were doubtless more skillful at such work than Dr. Rau and could complete a hole in much less time, yet the process must have been sufficiently tedious. Frequently, in opening a mound, great quantities of little beads are found, all nicely perforated. Each of these represents weeks of work, for the perforations were made by rolling a stem of grass along the thigh with the right hand, and holding the bead against the point of the drill with the left.

Mr. Fowke shows that this infinite patience still exists among savages, citing the case of the tribes of the Amazon, which make beautiful tubes of rock crystal an inch in diameter and sometimes eight inches long, by rubbing down the outside with pieces of stone, and then drilling them from end to end with the flexible shoot of the wild plantain. To finish the larger ones requires the lifetime of two men; that is, a man works all his life at it, and leaves the unfinished ornament to a youth, who sometimes dies of old age before he gets it completed.

Such unwearying patience as this seems almost incredible, yet the implements of the aborigines of this region, scattered as they are in such numbers, were fashioned in this very way. The method still survives and flint is worked to-day by certain savages just as it was thousands of years ago. The Indians of Mexico, Peru and California strike off flakes with stone hammers or with little wedges of bone. Sometimes the chips are flaked off by pressure, but in every instance the implements were shaped bit by bit and with infinite patience.

And how effective were the implements thus manufactured? Mr. Fowke points out how difficult it is to convince people that an Indian or anybody else could have cut with or made any practical use of the rude tools made of stone by such primitive processes. Yet, the aborigines could do many things with stone which seem almost marvelous—even to shaving. The man who fumes and frets nowadays when his razor is a little dull will hear with incredulity that any one could shave with a shell or sharpened stone. Not that shaving was common, for the prevailing fashion was to use a small mussel shell as a nipper and jerk each hair out by the root—a lasting process, however painful.

The great mystery about implements made by the mound builders is that, despite the tedious labor it took to fashion them, they should be made in such quantities and should seem to be being treasured, as one would naturally expect them to be. Every mound yields up hundreds and hundreds of specimens; every field, every meadow, every bit of woodland is rich with them; every farmhouse for miles around here has its collection. As one thinks of all these, one gets a vision of a great people working patiently year after year fashioning these implements and trinkets, but why they should have cared to do so is a mystery seemingly beyond solution. Beside it, the labor of throwing up the great mounds which dot this valley seems almost insignificant.—New York Tribune.

Sea's Bottom is Falling.

Scientists tell us that, counting from the sea level, the lowest body of water on the globe is the Caspian Sea. For centuries its surface has been gradually settling down until now it is eight-fifty feet lower than that of its near neighbor, the Black Sea, which also lies far below the level of the oceans. The common conclusion all along has been that the Caspian was simply losing its waters by evaporation, but recent investigation shows that this is not the case. Soundings made and compared with records of soundings made over 100 years ago reveal the astounding fact that there is even a greater depth of water now than then. This leaves but one hypothesis that would seem at all tenable—that the bottom of the sea is actually sinking.

The Perfume of Flowers.

Recent investigations have shown that the perfume of flowers is often increased by growing under colored glass, that some plants are fragrant only at night and others only in hot sunshine, that the seasons affect the odors and that temperate climates are more favorable than tropical ones.

These perfumes powerfully affect the human organism, often producing a kind of intoxication, and sometimes even giving rise to serious nervous troubles. The vapor of most essences—such as cinnamon, lavender and eucalyptus—have proven powerful antiseptics, and flowers of delicate perfumes quiet the nerves of invalids. Flowers harmful to the sick, on the other hand, are the violet, lily of the valley and carnation.

Hungry Mule Ate Letters.

During recent maneuvers of ships of the British Navy some of them called at Logos, Portugal, for their mail. Soon it was discovered that something had gone wrong with it. One young sub-lieutenant received his sweetheart's letter in a condition of pulp, with the two top sides of each page intact, while another officer, who knew that his heart's delight would not have failed him in the matter of letter writing, received nothing at all. The explanation, though hardly soothing, was simple enough. It seems that the last twenty miles of the Logos mail journey is performed by mule diligence and a hungry mule had endeavored to satisfy the cravings of an empty stomach with the outpourings of loving hearts.

When the Shah's Wives Stroll. The Shah of Persia does not wish the public to feast their eyes on the beauty of his wives. When his numerous spouses go out for a ride or a stroll a troop of attendants precede them at a distance of a few hundred feet, shouting, "Run and hide yourself!" Pelegrins and all others then scamper indoors.



WHAT SICK KIDNEYS CAUSE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.—Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Dropsy (swelling of the limbs or body), incessant pains in the back or loins.

BLADDER TROUBLES.—Inflammation of the bladder, inflamed passages, pain in passing urine, incontinence of urine, too much or too little urine.

URIC ACID TROUBLES.—Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Gall Stones, Lumbago, Cholic.

NERVE TROUBLES.—Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Collapse, Sleeplessness, Melancholia.

Many other disorders are caused directly or indirectly by faulty kidney action, and can be reached and cured by Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured every complaint recorded above, and over 50,000 testimonials prove its surprising merit.

50 cents per box, of all dealers, or mailed on receipt of price, by addressing Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FIRST KIDNEY PILL MADE. THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. THE ONLY GENUINE.

WM. H. NEIGHONS, the well-known jeweler of West Main Street, Wytheville, Va., says: "Some four years ago an attack of grip settled in my back, and I have suffered off and on ever since with a dull heavy aching across the small of my back, always more severe in the morning. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills noted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

H. B. McCARVER, of 201 Cherry Street, Portland, Oregon, inspector of freight cars for the Transcontinental Company, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills noted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Mrs. GEORGE WALLACE, Jr., of Elmira, N. Y., wife of George Wallace, broker, of West Water Street, and living at 667 Baldwin Street, says: "In March, 1897, I was cured of kidney and bladder trouble by Doan's Kidney Pills. My physician said at that time that my life could be saved only by an operation. Night after night I had been kept awake for hours at a time with terrible pain in my back, and the secretions from the kidneys were in a bad state as possible. I suffered with hemorrhages frequently and was in a weak state. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and I now gladly retrace the remedy because, during the time which has since elapsed, nearly seven years, I have never had the slightest sign of a return of the trouble."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

THERE IS NO SLICKER LIKE TOWER'S

Forty years ago and after many years of use on the eastern coast, Tower's Waterproof Oiled Coats were introduced in the West and were called Slickers by the pioneers and cowboys. This graphic name has come into such general use that it is frequently though wrongfully applied to many substitutes. You want the genuine. Look for the Sign of the Fish and the name Tower on the buttons.

MADE IN BLACK AND YELLOW AND SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADES.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. TORONTO, CANADA.

Improved Dust-Pan.

A dust-pan has been invented which differs from the ordinary type in having a receptacle in which the sweepings may be temporarily stored and from which they may be conveniently discharged when desired. This prevents scattering of the dust round the room as the pan is carried from place to place. The receptacle is placed at the rear end of the pan and has the form of a cylinder with two slots or openings, one leading into an auxiliary chamber below the pan proper, and the other lying at the top of the incline of the pan. These are adapted to be covered by a pair of gates which may be swung to open or closed position by a turn of the handle at the end of the receptacle. When using the pan the upper slot is uncovered and the dirt is swept up into the receptacle. On closing this opening the other is uncovered and the dirt may enter the auxiliary chamber. A cap at the end of the receptacle may be removed to permit emptying the pan. The handle of the pan is provided with a disinfectant which, by means of a plunger, may be forced into the receptacle to disinfect the accumulated dirt.

WING SHOT GUN SHELLS

are found on every American farm where there is a live boy. New Club loaded with black powder. Nitro Club and Arrow loaded with any smokeless powder. They are "Duck Killers."

Catalogue free.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Agency, 313 Broadway, New York.

Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking, and the deeds he is doing, when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger which he knows that he was meant and made to do because he is a child of God.

A big American shoe store is opened in Vienna.

CURE BLOOD POISON CANCER.

Aching Bones, Shifting Pains, Itching Skin, Pimples, Itching Sores, Etc.

If you have Pimples or Offensive Eruptions, Spots, or Copper-Colored Eruptions, or rash on the skin, Festering Swellings, Glands Swollen, Ulcers on any part of the body, Old Sores, Boils, Carbuncles, Pains and Aches in Bones or Joints, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, persistent Sore Mouth, Gums or Throat, then you have Blood Poison. Take Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) Soon all Sores, Pimples and Eruptions will heal perfectly. Aches and Pains cease, Swellings subside and a perfect never to return cure made. B.B.B. cures Cancers of all kinds, Swelling Swellings, Eating Sores, Ulcers, after all else fails, healing the sores perfectly. If you have a persistent pimple, wart, swollen glands, shooting, stinging pains, take Blood Balm and they will disappear before they develop into Cancer. Druggists, 1¢ per large bottle, including complete directions for home cure. Sample free by writing BLOOD BALM CO., 53 Bain Bridge, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Colingswood, N. J., says: "I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular. "I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."—\$5.00 per bottle. If original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

LIPIAN TABLETS

are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of LIPIAN TABLETS. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

Germany has but 217 miles of electric car lines.

Longest Bridge in the World. The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge, near Samsung, in China. It extends five and a quarter miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is seventy feet above the water and is enclosed in an iron network.

MISS HANNAH E. MERSHON, COLINGSWOOD, N. J., SAYS:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular. "I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."—\$5.00 per bottle. If original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PURELY COLLAPSE RESISTANT) An absolute for use superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-killing and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache once, and relieve headache and neuralgia. A permanent remedy for pains in the chest and stomach, and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people who "itch" the bottom of all of their preparations. Price 10¢. At all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to the publisher, who will send you a full trial bottle by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the name carried on the label. A large quantity is not returned. CHESTBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescription from a reputable physician, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75¢ per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PROTECT FLAME-KILLER

It is a significant fact that with the phenomenal increase in the price of coffins has come a marked decrease of mortality among local Chinese. The natives just simply cannot afford to die at the present undulating rates, and that's all there is to it.—Shanghai Times.

More than 8,000,000 of the 13,000,000 people of Mexico do not work.

H. H. GREEN'S Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropey Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Alaska has only five miles of standard gauge railroad.

Catarrh cured at home. Three preparations in one package. Ask your dealer for "Dr. Hartley's Great Remedy." Be sure you get it. Agents, Stanley & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.

The total deposits in Kansas banks are about \$90,000,000.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND PENSIONS.

Millions of dollars have been made out of Patents and Trade-Marks. Millions of dollars are appropriated to pay pensions. A year's practice. For information call literature, FREE, write to H. H. WELLS, 411 W. CHURCH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY.

gives quick relief and cures. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. S. S. HARRIS & SONS, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT PAYS

WINCHESTER

Factory Loaded Smokeless Powder Shells.

It's not sentiment—it's the price—that makes the most intelligent and successful shots shoot Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells. It's the results they give. It's their entire reliability, evenness of pattern and uniform shooting. Winchester "Lead" shells, loaded with smokeless powder, are the best loaded shells on the market. Winchester "Repeater" shells loaded with smokeless powder are cheap in price but not in quality. Try either of these brands and you will be well pleased. Be sure to get Winchester Factory Loaded shells.

THE SHELLS THE CHAMPIONS SHOOT.

The never ending cures of

Sprains and Bruises

made by

St. Jacobs Oil

Stamp it the perfect remedy.